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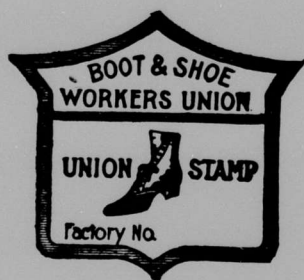
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 8, 1915.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.
STATE DEPARTMENT ANSWERS.
RURAL CREDITS.
MAN'S INHUMANITY TO BEAST.
UNIONISM OR PATERNALISM.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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❖ ❖ State Federation of Labor ❖ ❖

The California State Federation of Labor convened in its sixteenth annual session in Santa Rosa last Monday morning, about 300 delegates responding to roll call.

A slight and inconsequential contest was started when the Credentials Committee recommended the seating of the two representatives of the Workers' Friendly Society of Japan as fraternal delegates. When the vote was taken, however, it was found that the opposition amounted to but little and they were seated by an almost unanimous vote.

President Haggerty, in his report, touched upon the Stockton lockout and expressed the conviction that it would be a long time before the employers of that city would provoke another such contest. He also treated the question of vocational education at considerable length, expressing the conviction that such training would prove very valuable if conducted under proper conditions and the hurtful tendencies involved in it were avoided.

Secretary Scharrenberg recommends a closer knitting together of the workers of the world.

"In dealing with the matter of unionism and the part it will play in the metamorphosis of the existing society into something better, grander, freer and lovelier, it is impossible to confine thoughts within the boundaries of our continent, vast though it be," said Scharrenberg. "They must be as broad as the whole world, as deep as the air.

"International unionism is growing apace. It is one of the biggest signs extant of the onward march. It is prophetic. It is a forecast of the time when the workers of the world will speak as one. When, in their overpowering superiority of numbers, they will deal and dispose of the problems before them.

"Instead of wars between nations we shall have an international alliance of workers to wage war upon ignorance, disease and poverty.

"Instead of internecine bickerings and petty quarrels we shall join hands and root out privilege, greed and monopoly.

"Let us resolve ever to keep our banner flying in the vanguard of international unionism. Let us close up our ranks and take full advantage of every opportunity to go onward to our goal—the 'brotherhood of man.'"

The Ford and Suhr case is dealt with in the report, and it disagrees with the conclusions of Governor Johnson as to their guilt or innocence. It, however, says the Governor could not yield to the tactics of the arson brigade of the I. W. W.

After reviewing the work of the past year Secretary Scharrenberg says:

"By these victories we are again forcibly reminded that, from the very beginning of the world's economic history, the workers have gained whatever meed of freedom was shown in the march of the years solely by organization. It was the united voice demanding, instead of the small individual voice pleading in vain.

"Truly, in the events of the past few decades we find the cause of unionism exemplified in every direction and in every connection with progress.

"The unions have been the schools, colleges, and universities wherein the toilers have assimilated knowledge. Not the knowledge of law, medicine, or the arts, but that deeper study of the rights of the worker—the right to live as free men and to share fully in all the material things which are so amply provided, but so unevenly distributed."

The financial report indicates continued health and progress.

The reports of officers places before the convention a large number of questions for solution and all indications point to a very busy week for the delegates.

The usual number of sensational rumors concerning the future deliberations of the convention are in circulation in Santa Rosa and are being telegraphed to other sections of the country by enterprising newspaper representatives, but it is not likely there will be any radical departure from former policies as the representation at the convention is about average both in point of numbers and character.

There will doubtless be a contest here and there for offices in the organization, but from present indications nothing of an unusual character is likely to occur, the old officers seeming to have votes enough to return them to their respective places.

A review of the work of the convention will appear next week, as sufficient information for that purpose has not come to hand up to the hour of going to press.

STATE DEPARTMENT ANSWERS.

Department of State,
Washington.

September, 13, 1915.

The Honorable John I. Nolan,

San Francisco, California.

Sir: The Department has received your letter of August 24, 1915, transmitting a copy of resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council, July 23, 1915, protesting against the action of foreign governments in impressing into their armies persons born in the United States of alien parents and persons born abroad who have obtained naturalization as citizens of this country, and urging that this Government "enter into negotiations with the Governments of all foreign countries to the end that native born and naturalized citizens of the United States be protected in their rights and relieved of all military duty to any foreign government."

Since the outbreak of the present war the Department has been informed of several cases in which naturalized citizens of the United States have been impressed into the armies of their native countries, particularly France and Italy. The Department's attention has also been called to several cases in which persons born in the United States, of Italian parents, have been impressed into the Italian army.

In all cases in which the Department has been informed of the impressment in foreign armies of naturalized American citizens, it has protested and endeavored to obtain their release, unless it appeared that such persons had lost their right to protection of this Government, under the provision of the second paragraph of Section two of the Expatriation Act of March 2, 1907, through a residence of two years in their native lands. The Department understands that in some of these cases the persons concerned were released from military service, upon one ground or another, but without an express recognition of the right of this country to demand their release. It may be observed that under the law of France a Frenchman cannot divest himself of his French allegiance "if he is still subject to the obligations of military service in the active army," unless he has been granted special permission by the French Government (Civil Code, Article 17, Section 1). Under the law of Italy an Italian subject loses his Italian nationality when he "has acquired citizenship in a foreign country" (Civil Code, Article 11, Section 2). However, it is also provided that such loss of citizenship "does not work exemption from the obligations of the military service, nor from the penalties imposed on those who bear arms against their country" (Civil Code, Article 12). This Government has several times endeavored to conclude with France and Italy naturalization treaties under which the position of natives of those countries, who obtain naturalization as citizens of the United States, would be made more satisfactory, with regard especially to the question of military obligation, but its efforts in this direction have unfortunately not met with success.

In the case of the impressment into the Italian army of persons born in the United States of Italian parents, the Department has succeeded in obtaining their release when it appeared that their fathers had acquired American citizenship before the births of the persons in question. However, the Department has not succeeded in obtaining the release of persons born in this country of Italian fathers who have not obtained naturalization as citizens of the United States or whose naturalization was acquired after the births of their sons. In these latter cases the Italian authorities have insisted that, as the persons in question were born Italian subjects under Italian law, they were liable for military service in Italy. The Department has been endeavoring to obtain from the Italian Government recognition of the principle of election of nationality on

the part of persons born in the United States of unnaturalized Italian parents. Thus, in the case of the impressment into the Italian army of Frank L. Ghiloni, who was born in the United States of Italian parents August 4, 1885, had resided in the United States since birth, except for a residence in Italy of about ten years during early childhood, and had gone to Italy in June, 1914, for his health, under the advice of his physician, the Department in a telegram of June 7th directed the Ambassador at Rome to call the attention of the Italian Government to the fact that Mr. Ghiloni was born a citizen of the United States under its laws, and to say that, as he was domiciled in this country when he attained his majority about nine years ago, has evidently made a practical election of American nationality, and visited Italy in June, 1914, for a temporary purpose only, it would seem just and reasonable for the Italian Government to permit him to leave Italy and return to the United States. The Department expressed the hope that the Italian Government, upon a full presentation of these facts, would grant Mr. Ghiloni's release. The Department again directed the Ambassador to ask for his release in a telegram of July 20th, in which the following statement was made:

"It is considered by this Government that the principle of election of nationality should be recognized in cases of persons born with dual nationality, whether or not the municipal laws of the countries concerned prescribe definite modes of election. This Government has no desire to intervene in cases of persons who were born in the United States of Italian parents but were domiciled in Italy upon attaining majority, are still domiciled there and have evidently elected Italian nationality. It is hoped that the Italian Government will be willing to make a reasonable discrimination in these cases. Please endeavor discuss this matter personally with Foreign Minister and report result."

I regret to say that the Italian Government has not yet granted the release of Frank Ghiloni and has not yet been induced to make an explicit recognition of the principle of election of nationality in cases of this kind. The Department is continuing its efforts to obtain a recognition of this principle, and to bring about the release of those persons born with a dual nationality, the facts of whose cases indicate an election of American rather than foreign nationality. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
FRANK S. POLLE,
Acting Secretary.

If any one wish to converse with the meanest of the Lacedaemonians, he will at first find him, for the most part, apparently despicable in conversation; but afterwards, when a proper opportunity presents itself, this same mean person, like a skilful jactator, will hurl a sentence, worthy of attention, short and contorted; so that he who converses with him will appear to be in no respect superior to a boy! That to laconize, therefore, consists much more in philosophizing than in the love of exercise, is understood by some of the present age, and was known to the ancients, they being persuaded that the ability of uttering such sentences as these is the province of a man perfectly learned. The seven sages were emulators, lovers, and disciples of the Lacedaemonian erudition. Their wisdom was a thing of this kind, viz., short sentences uttered by each, and worthy to be remembered. These men, assembling together, consecrated to Apollo the first fruits of their wisdom; writing in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi, those sentences which are celebrated by all men, viz., Know thyself! and Nothing too much! But on what account do I mention these things? To show that the mode of philosophy among the ancients was a certain laconic diction.—Plato.

Orpheum

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RURAL CREDITS.

Among the propositions to be voted on by the electors at the special State election Tuesday, October 26, 1915, is Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 17, or the so-called Rural Credits amendment, No. 5 on the ballot. This constitutional provision authorizes the Legislature to establish systems of rural credits and land colonization in California. The principle to be established is that the credit of the State may be employed to loan money to small farmers to develop their agricultural lands and also to assist in the settlement of the idle lands of the State. Under existing constitutional limitations the credit and property of the State cannot be used for any public purposes. To loan money to farmers or to settlers would be to use the public resources for the benefit of private individuals, hence to establish a rural credit and land settlement system like those in Australia and other countries an amendment to the Constitution is the first requisite.

The last Legislature made provision for a commission to study the question and obtain accurate information in regard to the working of rural credit systems abroad. It also proposed this amendment to enable it afterwards to pass the required legislation to establish the particular system to be adopted.

Two reasons lie at the basis of this proposition. The agricultural development of the State is retarded by the fact that small farmers in need of working capital must pay from 8 to 12 per cent interest on loans, and even at those rates they have difficulty in procuring the necessary money. By using the credit of the State, money may be obtained by the State issuing bonds and loaning the money to the farmers at a small increase over the rate of interest paid by the State. The lands of the small farmers may be security for the individual loans, and the State will command a lower interest than that which could be obtained by individuals.

The second reason is the new turn in our immigration problem that is due to manifest itself when the Panama Canal shall be used for the purpose of bringing the foreign immigrants to California. We have too few manufactures to absorb this immigration in the cities, wherefore we must use all surplus immigration in the development of our agricultural resources. This can best be done under some system of colonization like that of Australia. Many European immigrants and also dwellers in the cities would be willing to take up lands on the installment plan, if the rate of interest be reasonable, and they could obtain a fair start in the cultivation of the land. If the State buys up large tracts of land and subdivides them to actual settlers, advancing them enough capital to begin developing it, our vast stretches of untilled land may become productive and sustain a large population in addition to what we already have.

Artisans and mechanics in cities depend largely upon the country population for their means and opportunities of obtaining steady and remunerative employment. In fact the prosperity of cities depends greatly upon the prosperity of the agricultural and other outside population. By directing foreign immigration into the agricultural districts labor in the cities gains in a twofold manner. It escapes unfair competition in the city and obtains broader opportunities to do work for the outside population.

There is another and still greater aspect to this proposal to establish rural credits and the colonizing of the land. This is the social aspect of the proposal. It has been an old theory in government that its functions do not extend to the welfare of the individual until and unless that individual becomes a public burden or a menace to the general welfare. Hence no gift, gratuity or privilege may be bestowed upon any individual

except it be necessary to protect the existence of the state itself. This proposal reverses this principle. It is a concrete proposal to improve the lot and opportunity of any individual and to assist him in becoming economically independent. This is not paternalism, in the old sense, but it is an example of the new spirit of helpfulness in government. Paternalism compels. This new kind of government seeks to advise and assist effectually. In assuming the function of educating its people, a government is more or less paternal, especially when it makes education compulsory, as in all highly-developed States. And when it loans money to enable a prospective settler to acquire land, home and a competency the government becomes a real and helpful friend of the individual. We may call such government humanitarian, progressive or what we will, its functions are augmented and its interest in the general welfare becomes more personal and individual, tending gradually to become interested in the welfare of every one who comes within its scope. It matters little what we call such a government—paternal or progressive—the main fact characterizing it is that it is seeking to become really democratic, in caring for all of its people.

If the rural credits amendment carries and if laws are enacted to establish this kind of assistance to settle people upon the land, so that this movement becomes practical and turns out a success, it follows that other plans and systems for the amelioration of the lot and circumstances of individuals in other social and economic circumstances may be brought about in the same manner. If rural credits may be established by using the credit of the State, why may not artisans in cities be assisted in acquiring homes by the use of the credit of the municipality? If the credit of the State may be used to assist farmers, why not the credit of the United States to procure employment for the unemployed?

Rural credits is a social effort to make existing government really helpful to the people. By encouraging this measure we are establishing new principles and aims in political life. Social betterment and progress will become the main issues in coming campaigns, and the evils of office-hunting, taxation and many other such will sink into the background, while the individual welfare of all the people will become the main problem and thing worth public attention.

Organized labor should favor rural credits. It will assist the movement in many ways. The subject is too large even to contemplate in the distant perspective. But it is big with promise of other and greater things. All who favor progress in the line of democracy and the general welfare should vote yes on rural credits, No. 5 on the State ballot.

You should regulate your thoughts in such a manner that if anyone should ask you, on a sudden, what is the object of them, you may answer him without embarrassment; so that they may evidently appear to be all simplicity and benevolence. Thus he contends for the noblest prize, and stands firm and invincible. . . . and being deeply fraught with just sentiments, he lives entirely satisfied with every event that comes to pass. He likewise reflects that all rational beings are in some sense allied to each other, and that all kindness and humanity to our fellow-creatures are essential to the dignity of their nature. However, that the good opinion of every one, indiscriminately, is not worth our attention, but only of those who live in a manner that becomes the dignity of their nature.—Marcus Aurelius.

The only liberty I mean, is a liberty connected with order; that not only exists along with order and virtue, but which cannot exist at all without them.—Burke.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO BEAST.

By Prof. J. Howard Moore.

I have seen horses that were so weak and thin from years of toil and mistreatment that they could hardly raise one foot after another, hitched to a load and made to drag it through the streets, while a great big semblance of a man sat on the seat with a whip in his hand and kept striking them with it every few minutes to make them go faster. Nothing, I suppose, not even hot irons, could have caused them to go faster than a walk. The years had been too long and too cruel. They were too nearly dead. All they could do was to make a feeble lurch forward at each blow, and, after a few quickened steps, lapse again into their painful trudge. And their poor old backs and sides had become so deadened by blows that these parts no longer had nerves; and the driver, instead of whipping them in the ordinary way, struck them over the face and around their ankles and legs, where the flesh was still sensitive.

Talk of vivisection! It is monstrous! But it is not all carried on behind voiceless walls and in the name of science. It goes on, on all our streets, in broad daylight, every day. And much of it, I am sorry to say, is to be laid at the feet of men who are themselves crying piteously for justice.

No wonder horses become downcast and apathetic! No wonder they become broken-hearted! No wonder their faces become drawn, and out of their eyes streams the solemnity that darkens the faces of the doomed!

Man treats those co-operating with him in the labor of life as mere means to his own selfish purposes. He feeds and shelters them for the same reason that the capitalist feeds and shelters the poor human things that serve him—simply to make them last as long as possible. There is no equity in the matter, no brotherhood, no thought of the Golden Rule. They are to him simply lemons—things to be squeezed—nothing more. And when he has extracted from them every benefit he is able to extract he casts them out, as the money-hog does his worn-out workmen.

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JAMES W. MULLEN,
Editor, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1915.

JAS. W. DOHERTY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
(My commission expires May 10, 1917.)

KEEPING MONEY AT HOME.

By Richard Caverly.

It is a crude and popular argument of some business men to advocate, "keep your money at home; patronize home industry," that keeps the people of the protectionist country from spending their money in foreign countries, and they pretend to discourage trading with the people of the Eastern States, and even the people of Oakland are considered our most dangerous rivals in trade.

It is not generally known by the average business man that the net inflow of money or of gold is not perpetual, that it soon reaches a limit; and it is further to be emphasized that money or gold is not the thing for the securing of which trade is really carried on. No one, other than a miser, wants money except that he may pay it out again for other goods, or services, as soon as possible. Like most catch phrases when analyzed, "Keep your money at home" is canned nonsense. Whoever thinks of keeping his money at home?

Certainly no one with intelligence, and the opportunity of keeping it somewhere else. A dollar kept at home is always a dollar, and never anything else.

Put where it will earn four per cent interest per annum, it will be two dollars in 18 years, three dollars in 28 years, four dollars in 36 years, five dollars in 41 years, and six dollars in 45 years.

A dollar a year put away and kept at home would amount to just \$100 in a hundred years, and not a penny more. A dollar a year put where it will earn four per cent per annum will amount to \$103.82 in 41 years.

What folly to talk about the advantage of keeping money at home!

Keeping money in one's home town or home State may or may not be advantageous. Just so far, however, as it parallels in its effects and results the keeping of money at home, it is mischievous and foolish. Unless a substantial benefit results to the individual who patronizes home enterprises, he is more than foolish to make the sacrifice involved. In the early ages men kept their money, or its equivalent, at home by producing everything they consumed. A later civilization taught that buying in the cheapest market was the surest way of having any money to keep. People learned to buy shoes instead of making them, to obtain potatoes at the store instead of raising them, to pay for a thousand and one things that it would cost more to produce. So people come to learn that money is the last thing in the world any one should want at home or anywhere else. Money has its mission, but it is the mission of constant activity, of going up and down the earth replenishing its productive forces.

The argument in favor of getting money into the country and keeping it there occasionally takes the form of a comparison between a business man and a nation. It is asserted that a business man is reckoned prosperous in proportion as he takes in more money than he pays out; in proportion as he sells more goods than he buys; that a nation's prosperity is similarly to be secured by selling for money more than it buys with money, and that therefore a limitation on purchases from abroad is desirable.

The fact is, however, that a successful business man does not take in more money than he pays out. On the contrary, he is always anxious to expend his money (or his bank deposits) for goods or various kinds of investments, or pleasures, for himself and family.

A wealthy man is not necessarily one who has a large amount of money in his pockets or one who has a large checking account.

More frequently his assets of that sort are small compared with his property of various kinds.

With a nation, which is a collection of individuals, the aim should be similar. A nation enjoys its prosperity in proportion as it secures many services and many goods for immediate consumption. It increases its prosperity in proportion as it secures from abroad, if it can get more by purchasing abroad, large capital equipment for aid in future production. For a nation, as for an individual, money is not the thing most to be desired, but the wealth which money buys.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin 101—Abstracts of current decisions on mines and mining; October, 1914, to April, 1915, by J. W. Thompson. 1915. 138 pp.

Technical Paper 97—Saving fuel in heating a house, by L. P. Breckenridge and S. B. Flagg; 1915; 35 pp., 3 figs. 104—Analysis of natural gas and illuminating gas by fractional distillation at low temperatures and pressures, by G. A. Burrell, F. M. Seibert and I. W. Robertson; 1915; 41 pp., 7 figs. 111—Safety in stone quarrying, by Oliver Bowles; 1915; 48 pp., 5 pls., 4 figs. 115—Inflammability of mixtures of gasoline vapor and air, by G. A. Burrell and H. T. Boyd; 1915; 18 pp., 2 figs. 120—A bibliography of the chemistry of gas manufacture, by W. F. Rittman and M. C. Whitaker, compiled and arranged by M. S. Howard; 1915; 29 pp.

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ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces for next week a great new show which will introduce a number of the most brilliant stars of vaudeville.

Walter C. Kelly, who will head the bill, is known all over the English-speaking world as "The Virginia Judge." He is a humorist and historian and his narratives are the actual happenings of the little Virginia court house where mostly those brought to trial are negroes. Monologists may come and go but Walter C. Kelly still remains the king of his class. His mastery of dialect is little short of marvelous and his fund of humor inexhaustible. Pat Rooney and Marion Bent are decidedly one of the most popular and successful teams in vaudeville. They sing, dance and indulge in repartee to the delight of their audiences. Long Tack Sam and his company of Chinese wonder workers, clad in the richest apparel of their country, give an entertainment which for variety and quality is simply astounding. Their program includes sleight of hand tricks, plate spinning and acrobatics. In addition to these the dangerous is accomplished when Sam jumps through a small plane in which are embedded sharp knives. Pipifax and Panlo, two English pantomimists in an act styled "Humpsti Bumpsti," provoke screams of laughter. Eugene Damond, who has just reached his majority, is the youngest concert violinist in the world and a pupil of Ysaye. Miss Brownie Dupont, the Living Venus, a perfectly formed woman, is the main factor of the optical novelty "The Aurora of Light." She poses in a huge seashell while by electrical effects innumerable exquisite pictures are made to blend to her form. Bessie Browning, a clever and versatile entertainer with a pleasing and distinctive individuality, is among the newcomers. The remaining acts in this wonderful bill are James Kelso and Blanche Leighton and the Sixteen Navassar Girls.

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—Charles Swain.

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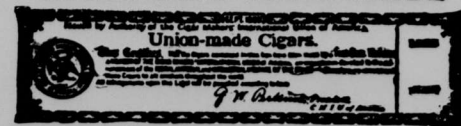
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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.

United States Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania testified before the Senate lobby investigation committee that he owned 1,000 shares of stock in the United States Steel Corporation and held a "considerable" interest in copper mining. He testified he also owned 7,700 shares in the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and two newspapers, the Pittsburgh "Gazette-Times" and the Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph." Increased armament requires great quantities of both copper and coal.

The United States Steel Corporation is the owner of the Carnegie Steel Company, which concern has obtained \$32,000,000 worth of contracts from the Navy Department for armor alone and other millions of dollars' worth of contracts for other materials used in the increasing of the army and navy.

On February 2, 1915, one of Senator Oliver's newspapers editorially asked:

"But what is meant by that resounding mouthful, 'disarmament by the United States'? Isn't the fact that the United States is pretty well disarmed as matters stand? . . . There isn't much sense in talking of the United States disarming before it is armed."

Get ready to pay in earnest from now on.

Two billion dollars have been collected in ten years from the men, women and children of our nation for militarism—a sum sufficient to dig the Panama Canal, pay off the national debt, with enough left to defray for one whole year the entire expenses of all the churches, including foreign missions, all the free schools, colleges and universities in America.

And the end is not yet. The war traffickers have not finished reaping their harvest. They are just getting in good trim to make us pay the cost of militarism in real earnest. American people, listen to this little colloquy which occurred recently at one of the hearings of the naval affairs committee between Representative Finly Gray of Indiana and Admiral Vreeland, a big-navy booster:

"Mr. Gray—I wish to inquire of the admiral if it is not the policy of other governments to increase their navies with all the other leading powers?

"Admiral Vreeland—It is, sir.

"Mr. Gray—What would be the advantage to us or any other powers if the navies were increased equally by all the nations of the world? Would there be any advantage to us or to any other power?

"Admiral Vreeland—Not if you mean in the same ratio.

"Mr. Gray—Would not the same grounds exist after an increase for a further increase?

"Admiral Vreeland—It would seem so.

"Mr. Gray—There would be no advantage gained by any nation, then. How long could that be maintained, that even increase, and what advantage would it be to any nation?

"Admiral Vreeland—If it continues to increase the poorer nation will eventually exhaust itself and then the other nations, the United States included, will have a free hand—I mean by free, to build in accordance with the changed conditions.

"Mr. Gray—Then it is only a question of the limit of taxation?

"Admiral Vreeland—Yes, sir."

In other words, the only thing that the international war trust has to fear on the score of reduction of profits is the limit of the ability of men, women and children to keep on paying the ever and ever increasing per capita appropriation tax in the form of higher prices for foodstuffs and wearing apparel. This is certainly a bright prospect for the armor, powder, battleship and ammunition trusts. But for the taxpayers the prospects are not so bright.

If the taxpayers of the world want to escape being forced to pay higher and higher taxes until they get so high they simply can not pay them, there is but one thing to do, and that is for the people of all the nations to insist that their governments manufacture their own munitions of war.

If the millionaire and multi-millionaire war-trust magnates can not make huge profits in supplying the armor, guns, powder and battleships, they will take the same attitude toward the wasting of public funds that the rest of us do.

TEAMSTERS' CONVENTION.

Last Monday morning the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Stable Employees opened in the Knights of Columbus Hall, with delegates from all parts of the country in attendance. After the appointment of the necessary committees the convention adjourned to visit the fair grounds in a body, where they were received by the officials of the big show.

Tuesday morning the convention got down to business and various matters of minor concern were disposed of in order to make way for the big matters that were pressing for solution, particularly jurisdiction questions that have been a source of more or less friction during the past year.

Action upon the recommendations of officers occupied most of the day on Wednesday, while Thursday was largely devoted to a trip around the bay and lunch at Winehaven.

The reports of officers indicate the organization is growing rapidly in membership as well as in power to gain benefits for the drivers of the country. Financially a proud record is set forth.

The convention will adjourn tonight or tomorrow morning.

DOWNFALL OF A STRIKEBREAKER.

A heartrending case of the deception of union haters was shown in Denver when R. S. Blount, charged with seven forgeries of \$24 each, pleaded guilty in the West Side court and was sentenced to from one to three years in the penitentiary, by Judge Class.

With tears rolling down his cheeks, Blount made a statement to the court in which he laid his downfall to owners of the Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad, on which he worked as a strikebreaker, but who discharged him last spring when the union employees won their fight.

"I am a victim of the system," said Blount. "I am being sent to the penitentiary for my actions while in an abnormal condition, a result of the treatment I have received.

"I was brought to Colorado from Texas to take the place of strikers on a railroad. I did not know this until after I had been sent to Colorado Springs. I was promised a permanent job, and forsook my union. Then when the strike was settled I was discharged, and left with a family on my hands but no money. I looked for work, but was an outcast. Two of my children were sick. I had no money with which to buy medicine.

"Saturday morning, May 15th, I left my family and went to look for work. I met some casual acquaintances and they asked me to have a drink with them. I did not know what happened after that. I do not know whether I forged these checks or not. The next thing I knew I was in jail."

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words or in good order.—Bacon.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every rill a sweet instruction flows.
—Young.

The union label on an article furnishes the best evidence that it has been produced under fair conditions. The mere assertion of a merchant amounts to but little, and should not be taken as a substitute for the label.

Ten real trade unionists are worth more to the toilers than a thousand half-baked or hypocritical members of unions. The one advances the interests of the workers, the other hinders progress. In which category do you belong?

These candidates for Supervisor voted against the union label on city printing: Hayden, Vogelsang, Murdock and Payot. It is now your turn to vote against them. Be sure to go to the polls and register your protest against their conduct by voting for nine other candidates.

Can there be a single reason advanced for the idea that a woman should work cheaper than a man—that is, that a woman should be paid less for the same work? We confess we know of none. Equal pay for equal work is the only fair rule, and should be generally enforced.

A number of labor papers have wasted valuable space praising Henry Ford, but we predict they will be sorry for it when a thorough investigation shall have revealed the facts in connection with his profit-sharing scheme. Some labor-journal editors are too quick to boost on mere surface indications.

Last week the editor of this journal received a registered letter from Nevada containing a gold nugget found in Copper Creek Canyon, and a simple note saying: "Give this to some jeweler to mount; then raffle it off for the benefit of the two laundry girls who lost their hands by being caught in mangles." Who sent the letter is a mystery, because it was signed, "Only An Agitator." There is a spirit displayed in this gift that is truly admirable. No notoriety is sought, no praise desired and no thanks wanted other than the satisfaction that comes to a soul conscious of having done good. Conjure up in your mind a picture of a lonely prospector out in the mountains of Nevada, living on bread and bacon, yet with a heart that beats in genuine sympathy for unfortunates in a distant city, and you will probably have a prototype of the nugget-sending agitator. Blessed, indeed, would the world be were we all like him. The nugget has been turned over to the Laundry Workers' Union.

Unionism or Paternalism

Tolstoi said the masters were willing to do everything for the workers but get off their backs, and John D. Rockefeller Jr. has just given the world a practical demonstration of the truthfulness of this statement.

The scheme advanced by Rockefeller as a solution of the Colorado difficulties is as certain to result in failure as would be an effort to cause water to flow up hill, because it is founded upon the false premise of attempting to substitute charity for justice, paternalism for democracy. No man with red blood coursing through his veins can long submit to the treatment this scheme will deal out to the workers. Self-reliant, liberty-loving, independent men do not desire to be treated like little children or dependent weaklings incapable of taking care of themselves, and this is precisely what is contained in the Rockefeller substitute for unionism.

Under the plan proposed the company officials will be absolute masters of every situation, as can be plainly seen from the following provision for the settlement of disputes:

"For the settlement of disputes and the discussion of any problems in the relations of the company with its employees, district conferences shall be held, attended by the grievance representatives from all the camps in the district and company officers, not exceeding in number the representatives of the miners."

The representatives of the miners will be spineless, docile individuals willing to agree with any proposal of the officials because they will be without any means of protection if they incur the displeasure of their superiors. This has been the history of every such organization. But if more proof of this be needed it is furnished by the following paragraph:

"The right to hire and discharge, the management of the properties and the direction of the working forces shall be vested exclusively in the company, and as expressly restricted, this right shall not be abridged by anything contained therein."

With this "right" vested in the mine officials, and no real union to protect the employee who gives voice to his grievances, it can be confidently asserted there will be few, if any, disputes to settle, because before a complaint reaches the dignity of a dispute the "agitator" and "disturber" will be dismissed from the service as undesirable.

Rockefeller, very naturally, will have no objection to such an "organization" because it will be powerless to do anything for the workers. No employer objects to the workers getting together so long as they remain unable to interfere with his wishes, but no such organization has ever done anything for its membership in the industrial world, and none has ever been long lived.

Workers that are worth while do not ask charity. They demand justice. They do not invite paternalism. They insist upon independence.

As a result the Rockefeller scheme is doomed to certain and dismal failure. It is purely an attempt to deceive the general public as to the disposition of this mountebank to treat fairly with his employees.

Are people so easily deceived? We hope not.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

We have pessimists and optimists, broad men and narrow men, wise men and fools, and a few who are just normal human beings doing the best they can. What we need most is an army of men and women who can see things as they really are and who will help to shape them as they should be.

John P. Irish is said to have gone to Massachusetts to speak against woman suffrage, at so much per. Irish spoke against woman suffrage in California, and convinced many voters that they should vote contrary to his advice. The women of Massachusetts should be thankful for the coming of this blatant incompetent to oppose them. Failure has uniformly been the portion of every cause he has espoused.

Earl Kitchener is perhaps the biggest bluffer in England. He tried to bluff the Welsh miners, but when they fearlessly called his bluff he changed front and went after the mine owners. He is now trying to bluff the workers into enlisting by telling them if they don't come voluntarily he will bring them by force, and this bluff seems to be petering out because they will not permit conscription. It is just one bluff after another. In the long run, bluffing never gets anybody anywhere.

The labor movement is striving for immediate, yet lasting, improvements in the conditions under which the work of the world is done. If you are not contributing your share toward this praiseworthy end you are lax in your duty to yourself, your fellows, and posterity. Not much is asked of you under normal conditions, and you should not fail. He is, indeed, a worthless individual who can not, or will not, fulfill his obligations to the labor movement. Demand the union label, attend meetings and take an interest in affairs.

If the advocates of direct action and sabotage were really interested in the release of Ford and Suhr from jail they would cease their foolish agitation. The truth is, however, they do not desire these men released. In jail they are an asset. Liberated they would be a liability. The I. W. W., without men in jail to be used as a means of begging money, would die in six months. Therefore they do all they can to keep the men in jail. The blusterers know that Governor Johnson can not be moved by their methods, and that is why they continue them.

It is an interesting fact that it is just 75 years ago that the first excursion train in England was run. Commenting on this the "Daily Chronicle" (London) says: "Ten days before there was an advertisement in the Nottingham and Newark 'Mercury' to the effect that 'the committee of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute have resolved to visit Leicester Exhibition with their friends on July 20th. The names of persons wishing to be of the party will be received at the exchange room.' The visit proved so successful that the following week the visit was returned by the Leicester Mechanics' Institute. Then the directors of the railway learned the lesson and ran the first public excursion on August 10th, and a fortnight later they repeated it, and a train of 65 coaches 'rushed along the line with a noise resembling the dashing of a thousand surges on a rocky shore, and brought the 2400 people from Nottingham to the Leicester Exhibition.'"

WIT AT RANDOM

"Your honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work."

"Then why did you not slacken speed rather than run him down?"

A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner. "That's one on me. I never thought of that."—"Case and Comment."

Miss Miranda Brown and Angelina Johnson were in the midst of a rather heated argument as to the meaning of "circumstantial evidence" when old Uncle Rastus poked his woolly head in at the door. He was immediately besieged to give his worthy opinion on the matter in question.

"De way Ah und'stand it, f'um de way it's been 'splained to me," announced the old fellow, "circumstantial evidence is de fedders da yo' leaves lyin' 'round."—"Harper's Magazine."

An English soldier, a member of the Second South Staffordshire Regiment, says that one bitterly cold night in the early spring he and his mates came out of the trenches. They were billeted in a barn, where they were packed in very close.

"Though numb with cold, we were soon asleep," said the soldier in telling the incident. "I was awakened in the night by one of our chaps trying to put his boots on. After he had been trying for a minute or two I heard the fellow next to him say: 'What the — are you doing?'"

"'Putting my boots on,' was the reply.

"'Well, that's my foot, you fool.'"

"I see you have your arm in a sling," said the inquisitive passenger. "Broken, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir," responded the other passenger.

"Meet with an accident?"

"No; broke it while trying to pat myself on the back."

"Great Scott! What for?"

"For minding my own business."—"Ram's Horn."

Chatty Neighbor—I suppose you don't stand for any war arguments among your boarders?

Boarding-House Mistress—Oh, yes. You see our biggest eater gets so interested that he forgets to eat, and our next biggest eater gets so mad that he leaves before the meal is half over.—"Puck."

A freckle-faced girl stopped at the postoffice and yelled out:

"Anything for the Murphys?"

"No, there is not."

"Anything for Jane Murphy?"

"Nothing."

"Anything for Ann Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for Tom Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for John Murphy?"

"No, not a bit."

"Anything for Terry Murphy?"

"No, nor for Pat Murphy, nor Denis Murphy, nor Peter Murphy, nor Paul Murphy, nor for any Murphy, dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, black or white, naturalized or otherwise, soldier or citizen. No, there is positively nothing for any of the Murphys, either individually, jointly, severally, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The girl looked at the postmaster in astonishment. "Please," she said, "will you see if there is anything for Bridget Murphy?"—"Tit-Bits."

MISCELLANEOUS

MY UNKNOWN WAY.

Sam Walter Foss, in the "Public."

Mayhap it stretches very far,

Mayhap it winds from star to star;

Mayhap through worlds as yet unformed

Its never-ending journey runs—

Through worlds that now are whirling wraiths

Of formless mists between the suns.

I go—beyond my widest ken—

But shall not pass this way again.

So, as I go, and can not stay,

And never more shall pass this way,

I hope to sow the way with deeds

Whose seed shall bloom like May-time meads,

And flood my onward path with words

That thrill the day like singing birds;

That other travelers following on

May find a gleam and not a gloom;

May find their path in pleasant way,

A trail of music and of bloom.

The "Daily Chronicle" (London) recently commented on the curious names of obsolete trades to be met with in medieval records. "Some obsolete names of trades survive in surnames," the "Chronicle" says, "such as Webster, Lister, Walker. In the fourteenth century the weaver was known as 'the Webster,' the dyer was 'the Lyster,' and the workman who trod the cloth in the dye vat was 'the Walker.' The Arkwright made the arks or chests in which clothes or meal were stored, and the smith was frequently dubbed 'the Faber,' this latter being one of the rare cases in which the Latin translation of a craft has become a common surname. When the Cotteler had forged an edged tool, the Blomer finished it off, or put the bloom on. The Chapman traveled with goods from door to door, and the Coke baked coals and sold them."

ATTENTION.

By George Matthew Adams.

The athlete stands, every muscle set, every nerve fibre on edge, every faculty of his mind alert, awaiting the pistol shot that will signal the letting go of all that is within him of physical and mental power in order that he may take advantage of the least fraction of a second at the start of his race. So he is all attention!

Attend to and you will attain to.

The boy giving attention to details soon develops into the executive who directs the details. The store clerk giving attention to his customer soon runs a store of his own. Attention to your work, no matter what its nature, is sure to draw on your great organization of brains, nerves and muscles, in the most economical, yet in the most effective way.

Attend to and you will attain to.

It was Edison's marvelous attention to the smallest details and developments in his laboratory and his continuous practice of such rules of attention right up to the present hour that have already placed his name among the immortals of time.

Attend to and you will attain to.

No important details should be neglected. Pay attention to them. Pay attention to the larger success in your business. Pay attention to the rules you have set in connection with your life standard. And there is sure to be created interest and accumulated power that will lead and lift you.

American Federation Newsletter

Strike of 2000 Ends.

At Bridgeport, Conn., a 48-hour week and substantial wage increases have been granted 2000 employees of the American Graphophone Company, who have been on strike about three weeks.

Eastern Strike Settled.

At Seymour, Conn., the strike of 600 employees of the Seymour Manufacturing Company has been settled. Hours have been reduced without wage reductions.

Demands Are Granted.

At Holyoke, Mass., machinists employed by B. F. Perkins & Son have won their strike, the company agreeing to reinstate all workers without discrimination. A 50-hour week is promised, as is time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sunday.

Overall Factories Unionized.

Fred Bush, organizer of the garment workers, reports that he was successful in signing up eight overall factories in Winnipeg, every factory in the city, employing 450 men and women. A slight increase in wages was also secured.

Where The Money Goes.

Expenditures by the Boston and Maine Railroad since January 1, 1912, to influence legislation in New Hampshire amounted to \$841,267, according to testimony given at a recent investigation by the public service commission of such payments. Of this sum \$116,811 was for advertising. Attorneys in the State received \$258,132.

Street Car Strike Settled.

The strike of union street car men in Columbia, S. C., has been settled and the men have returned to work. It was charged that inspectors used their power to discharge in an arbitrary manner. The agreement gives the general manager alone power to discharge but his decision can be appealed, both sides to appoint representatives, they to select an umpire, if necessary.

Will Detect Tuberculosis.

Within ten years medical science will probably have succeeded in all but eliminating death from tuberculosis from vital statistics, is the prediction of Dr. Jefferson D. Gibson, president of the American Association of Clinical Research, in an address in Philadelphia. He said that recent discoveries by which the presence of tuberculous tendencies can be detected even before the germs appear in the sputum, together with a later and higher development of the X-ray, will in a short time remove tuberculosis from the list of necessarily fatal diseases.

Miners Applaud Walsh.

The international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America has passed resolutions eulogizing Frank Walsh, late chairman of the commission on industrial relations, for "performing the functions of this important office in such a manner as to reveal in clear and comprehensive form the causes of industrial unrest in America." Attention is called to the vicious attacks by "certain subsidized newspapers which are unwilling to grasp his fearless exposure of the un-American policies pursued by many of the country's greatest capitalists and have circulated countless false statements concerning this splendid and uncorruptible champion of the working people." The

miners also commend President Wilson "for selecting a man of his high type and character to officiate as chairman of this important commission."

Union Opponents Checked.

"Hands off the Teachers' Federation" is the command of Judge O'Connor to the Chicago Board of Education. The board passed an order calling on all teachers to withdraw from the federation and now the court restrains the board from enforcing its rule. As matters stand at present the teachers' organization is in the same position as it was before the board called on teachers to sign a pledge that they do not belong to the federation. In his decision Judge O'Connor quoted the State Supreme Court in its rule that it was illegal for a public corporation to decide that only union workmen could be employed on school building construction. On the same theory, declared Judge O'Connor, the school board has no right to rule that only non-union teachers can be employed. Such a policy, said the court, is an arbitrary classification that has no connection with the public welfare. The court also held that the board's rule would break a contract with the teachers which was entered into last June when the teachers were hired.

Blame City For Disaster.

The death of seven persons and the injury of nearly 100 others, because of a cave-in on the subway work in New York City, is due entirely "to the greed, avariciousness and criminal carelessness of contractors and city officials alike," declares the Central Federated Union in a resolution introduced by Secretary Bohm and indorsed by the trade unionists. The workers declare "that the city officials and the contractors are responsible for this slaughter of human lives and the maiming of the many people, and the officials' retrenchment and false policy of economy to be primarily the root of this evil; the public service commission decided against our contention and in favor of cheap labor at various hearings where we proposed to protect the interests of the public." The following opinion is expressed on the proposed investigation: "We expect long-drawn-out investigations, the juggling of responsibility from one to another, with the result nil, as in former like cases, too numerous to mention."

Claims of John D. Denied.

A committee appointed by the executive board of the United Mine Workers' Union challenges the claim of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that his Colorado companies make no distinction between union and non-union miners. In a public statement the unionists take issue with Mr. Rockefeller's claim that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company "does not care whether its employees are union men or non-union men." The committee says: "Since the strike was called off last December this company (Colorado Fuel and Iron) has steadfastly refused to re-employ men who were still affiliated with the union, and we defy Mr. Rockefeller to produce from his entire working force in Southern Colorado a dozen men who are members of the union." The statement says the "miners' representatives" with whom Rockefeller has conversed in the coal camps do not represent the union (United Mine Workers of America), but an organization "created by the head officials of the company and afterward foisted upon the miners." The statement says that despite Mr. Rockefeller's recent announcement "eight or nine hundred members of our organization" have been refused employment by the company, while others have been "discharged on some flimsy, trumped-up pretext," and that "the elements that led to the revolt of miners in Southern Colorado still obtain."

"Mephisto" AUGER BITS

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Redfern Mason's Graceful Act.

The members of Local No. 6, A. F. of M., acknowledge with pleasure the consideration shown its cause by Redfern Mason, musical editor of the San Francisco "Examiner" in last Sunday's issue of that journal.

Mr. Mason, in whose critical ability we entertain the utmost confidence, differing with us in the matter of our refusal to permit our members to play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, wrote and published an article concerning that action, the article being, we think, unfair to us since he did not present our side of the controversy nor seek to secure from us any statement. In a recent issue of the "Labor Clarion" we complained of that treatment and published a letter from our president, Joseph Weber, explaining the reasons for the present and long continued quarrel with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Animated by a nice spirit of fairness, Mr. Mason has done us the courtesy to reproduce the letter in question in his interesting columns devoted to music, for which expression of consideration and fairness we sincerely thank our able critic and trust that we shall be able in time to convince him that the American Federation of Musicians in its attitude towards the Boston Symphony Orchestra is not only ethically right but esthetically so, too.

There must ever be in this organization the element of the financial and economic—words which affright the esthetic. Standards of dual character must be established and maintained. In some respects our union is no different from that of any other, while in other respects it differs broadly, with a difference as profound as that which separates a Kreisler or a Bauer from a trick fiddler or a rag-time pianist. It is the constant aim of the union to elevate the artistic standards of its membership while creating better and more equitable conditions under which they shall labor. We cannot do this without the assistance of our friends and the support of the public.

In its economic relations the union has come in conflict with a highly artistic organization; but that must not be permitted to blind the eyes of our friends to the essential fact that if the Boston Symphony Orchestra could have its way there would be no union of musicians in America, that its purpose is to dissolve the benefits that have come to organized musicians and reduce the profession to the state of chaos it existed in for so many years and in which the professional musician was regarded, not as a factor in the community's economic life as well as its artistic, but as a nomad and a gypsy—one whose exploitation was rendered the easier for that the artist is rarely equipped with sound business sense and stands perhaps more than any other class of the world's workers in most need of organization.

Besides the importance of the problems in question—problems we have inherited from past generations and which will remain stubbornly in the path of the nation's good until solved—the performance upon the organ or upon the piano by one of our members at any concert in Festival Hall sinks into microscopical insignificance.

SCHMIDT TRIAL OPENS.

The trial of M. A. Schmidt in Los Angeles, charged with complicity in the "Times" explosion, opened on Monday last. The selection of a jury is progressing very slowly and the indications are it will take from three weeks to a month to complete it.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

"JAPAN'S PLANS TO INVADE AMERICA."

By K. K. Kawakami,

Author of "American-Japanese Relations," "Asia at the Door," etc.

Year after year the stock of American-Japanese stories, highly amusing, though somewhat mischievous, is increasing. In 1909, when Mr. Roosevelt sent a squadron of warships around the world, an anonymous German writer published in London an English pamphlet entitled "The War of 1908 for the Supremacy of the Pacific." Shortly afterward a more elaborate Japanese-American war story appeared from the pen of Homer Lea, the self-styled "General" of the American army. Then came "Banzai," the English version of the German book of much the same nature as "The Valor of Ignorance." The latest contribution to the stock is "The United States and the Next War," written by George Lauferti.

What more natural than that some enterprising Japanese writers should emulate their American brothers (for the Japanese is highly imitative), and essay to produce entertaining stories of an American-Japanese war? In fact, one anonymous Japanese scribe "put one over" on the Homer Leas of America by publishing his war story with the imprint of a fictitious association whose high-sounding name was the "National Association of Military Affairs." He chose the psychological moment and published the story when the anti-alien land law had just been enacted in California. For all these well-laid plans the book never attracted much attention and has sold only to the extent of some two thousand copies. It has already been relegated to the limbo of oblivion which is its due.

Now come certain enterprising newspapers in the leading cities of America publishing a condensed translation of this Japanese story under the blazing headline of "Japan's Plans to Invade America." These papers have outdone the Japanese author by stating editorially that the military society, which published the book, is presided over by Premier Count Okuma, and is composed of Cabinet members and army and navy officers. Such a statement, if made knowingly, is a criminal fabrication. That military society exists only in the mind of the Japanese scribe, and no one except him knows anything about it. We can respect even a jingo, when he pens a story of international war from patriotic motives, endeavoring to convince his countrymen of the necessity of powerful armament as a means of safeguard for his country. But a man who writes such stories from mercenary motives deserves the severest condemnation.

There is in Japan a governmental board named the National Defense Board (Kokubo-kaigi). It consists of seven members, the prime minister being ex-officio its president. No one familiar with Japanese affairs can confound this board with the fictitious National Association of Military Affairs (Kokumin-gunji-kiokai) which is the sponsor for the fatuous story, translated by the American papers. It may be well to explain here that the National Defense Board was organized only a year ago, while the book was published three years ago. There is, therefore, no excuse whatever for linking the book with the defense board.

Is the publication in New York of "The Valor of Ignorance," of "Banzai," of "The United States and the Next War," and similar other books, an indication that America is determined to wage war against Japan? If it is, then the appearance in Tokio of "The Dream Story of the Japanese-American War" must be an indication that Japan is preparing to fight the United States. As a matter of fact, the vagaries of the Homer Leas are about as representative of the sentiment of the American people as the day dreams of their Japanese brothers.

It is, however, significant that the stories of Japanese-American war emanating from German sources, savor of an organized propaganda whose object is to estrange Japan and America and England on the one hand, and on the other alienate England from America. In "Banzai," for instance, it is plainly intimated that England betrayed the Caucasian race by entering into alliance with the Japanese. The book also tries to instill in the minds of Americans the idea of German friendship and to destroy the belief that the British and Americans are true brothers. Let us hope that the publication in certain American papers of a translation of the "Dream Story of the Japanese-American War" with false editorial statements, forms no part of an anti-Japanese propaganda engineered by any foreign power.

INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT.

The Industrial Accident Commission has had prepared, for the convenience of the general public, a pamphlet combining the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act and the various acts amendatory of it, which were passed at the recent session of the Legislature, and which went into effect on August 8, 1915. The most important amendments, other than those relating to procedure, are: First, that extending the benefits of the law to cover injuries received in the course of employment, whether accidental or otherwise; second, one empowering the commission, in special cases, to extend the time during which medical and surgical benefits shall be furnished to injured employees; and, third, one which provides that, in case of the loss of an eye or limb, an artificial member shall be furnished by the employer. Another amendment makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to exact or receive from any employee any contribution, or make any deduction from his earnings to cover any part of the cost of treatment or compensation provided by the act. There are other changes from the original text, all of which are of general interest.

Copies of the pamphlet will be furnished free on application to the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

Arrangements are completed for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in San Francisco beginning the second Monday in November and remaining in session two weeks. The opening session will be held in Festival hall at the Exposition, while the other sessions will be held in Eagles' hall, Golden Gate avenue. Governor Johnson, Mayor Rolph, directors of the Exposition, State and local labor officials will welcome the visiting delegates. It is expected that 400 delegates will attend the convention, coming from all parts of the globe.

Preceding and following the sessions of the American Federation of Labor, the various departments of the Federation will meet in annual convention. Fraternal delegates from Europe and from Japan will attend the convention.

Headquarters for the convention will be maintained at the Hotel Sutter. It is predicted that the convention will be the greatest and most important gathering of labor representatives ever seen on the Pacific Coast. The local committees on reception and entertainment, composed of representative men of the local labor movement, have been busy for months past arranging for the reception and entertainment of the visiting delegates and their relatives and friends. The program of entertainment includes visits to the Exposition, a trip on the bay, an excursion to Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods, banquets, theater parties, sightseeing trips and dances.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 1, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by President Murphy.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Pattern Makers, for T. S. Cronin, vice D. Campbell. From Cooks' Helpers No. 110, for John T. Meyers, vice John T. Kennedy, resigned. From Sailors' Union of the Pacific, for Andrew Furuseth, vice D. W. Paul, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, relative to jurisdiction. From Senator Phelan, relative to order of United States Civil Service Commission.

Requests Complied With—From Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, that Secretary address ninth convention of the National Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, on Monday, October 4th. From California Rural Credits Campaign Committee, requesting hearing before Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application from Retail Clerks' Union for a boycott on the Dollar Shirt Shops.

Referred to Secretary—Communication from Randsburg Miners' Union requesting information relative to Twin Peaks Tunnel.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Communication from Congressman John I. Nolan, enclosing communication from the Department of State relative to subject matter of impressment of American citizens into foreign military duty.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Communication from Iron Trades Council of San Francisco, enclosing resolutions dealing with question of opening our coastwise trade to foreign-built vessels.

Communication from Shipfitters No. 410, relative to withdrawing from Council, was laid over for two weeks.

Communication from International Workers' Defense League, relative to Governor Johnson's refusal to pardon Ford and Suhr. Moved that communication be referred to law and legislative committee; amended, that it be referred to executive committee; amendment to amendment, that communication be filed. It was moved that the entire subject-matter be laid on the table; carried.

Reports of Unions—Retail Delivery Drivers—Are meeting with success; have organized soda and mineral water wagon drivers. Machinists No. 68—Through Iron Trades Council, have signed agreement for two years calling for increase in pay; will hold dance on the 16th of October. Bakers No. 24—Will hold dance on October 9th.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommended that financial appeals from Water-front Workers' Federation in behalf of Wireless Operators, and from Travelers' Aid Society be filed, owing to condition of the treasury. Application from Horseshoers' Union for a boycott on Ferry Stables was laid over one week. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably upon all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved to instruct delegates to State Federation of Labor convention to bring matter of pardon of Ford and Suhr before convention; amended, that delegates to State Federation of Labor use their own discretion in the matter; amendment carried.

Nominations—Nominations for delegate to American Federation of Labor convention were called for. Andrew J. Gallagher nominated. Moved that nominations be closed until next Friday evening; carried.

Receipts—Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Of-

fice Employees, \$12; Postal Clerks, \$16; Photo-Engravers, \$8; Typographical, \$40; Pattern Makers, \$12; Sugar Workers, \$4; Street Railway Employees, \$28; Press Feeders, \$32; Waiters, \$40; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Cement Workers, \$8; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Sailmakers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Leather Workers, \$4; Sign Painters, \$16; Carpenters No. 1640, \$8; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Label Section, \$6. Total receipts, \$318.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Richmond "Daily News" fund, \$5; Label Section, \$7; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Labor Council Hall Association, \$100; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$15.94; D. P. Haggerty, \$75; Daniel Murphy, \$75. Total expenses, \$498.94.

Council adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

WAGES AND HOURS IN SHOE INDUSTRY.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued its Bulletin No. 178, presenting facts relative to the rates of wages, hours of labor per week, and weekly earnings in 1914 of employees in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The report is based on figures secured from 91 representative establishments in the various boot and shoe manufacturing centers of the United States, these establishments employing over 53,000 persons, or more than 25 per cent of the wage earners in the entire industry.

The figures show that the average full-time weekly earnings of the employees in the industry in 1914 were the same as in 1913, 8 per cent higher than in 1912, 6 per cent higher than in 1911, and 9 per cent higher than in 1910. The average full-time hours of labor per week in 1914 were 1 per cent lower than in 1913, 2 per cent lower than in 1912, and 3 per cent lower than in 1911 and 1910. The average full-time working hours in the industry were about 55 per week.

The average rates of wages per hour in 1914 were 1 per cent higher than in 1913, 9 per cent higher than in 1912, 10 per cent higher than in 1911, and 12 per cent higher than in 1910. Owing to the reduction of hours, the increase in full-time weekly earnings between 1910 and 1914 was not so great as that in rates of wages per hour.

The average full-time weekly earnings of employees in 1914 in a few of the principal occupations were as follows:

Cutters, vamp, hand (males).....	\$19.66
Cutters, vamp, machine (males).....	17.93
Buttonhole makers (females).....	10.70
Lining makers (females).....	10.21
Top stitchers (females).....	11.48
Vampers (males).....	17.04
Vampers (females).....	13.14
Lasting, bed machine operators (males)...	17.68
Edge setters (males).....	22.54
Edge trimmers (males).....	22.01
Goodyear stitchers (males).....	22.57
Treers (hand (males).....	15.38
Treers, hand (females).....	9.12

The bulletin also presents facts relative to the variation of employment in the industry, based on the number of days the plants were in operation, the number of employees on the payrolls, and the amount of the payrolls for each pay period for the year ending February 14, 1914. The figures as a whole indicate that the industry had no specially dull or specially active season. The number of employees on the payroll in the industry during the year stated reached the highest point during the two weeks' payroll period ending March 1, 1913, when it was 107 per cent of the average for the year, and the lowest point in the two weeks' payroll period ending January 3, 1914, when it was 95 per cent of such average.



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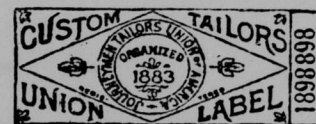


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OPERATORS AND MINERS JOIN HANDS.

The Sherman Anti-Trust law, the victor of many battles in which the advocates of "business freedom" have endeavored to concentrate their forces in attack, will, if plans do not fail, be the object of assault for the first time since its passage in 1890, of a combined force of employers and employees, united in action, seeking one relief, when the next Congress meets.

For the past 15 years bituminous coal operators of the competitive States have lodged complaint after complaint against the operation of the law as ruinous and prohibiting the very basic organization necessary to govern the sales channels of soft coal production. From time to time attempts have been made to have an interpretation placed on the measure that would permit the industry to regain the stability enjoyed prior to its rigid enforcement. But every effort in this direction met with failure.

The workers in the mines, as in other industries, having been led to believe by designing politicians that the measure would be the greatest beneficiary law ever enacted, were slow to understand its operation and the wreckage that was piling here and there from interpretations that were being given its provisions by the courts and commissions. They wondered how it was that heretofore prosperous companies could only operate half time, and even under half-time operations could not find a profitable market for their product. Investigations followed. These investigations revealed that the big transportation companies were gobbling up old mines, developing new fields and making for such properties new and lower freight rates which would enable them to control the market price on certain grades of coal at will. The miners became intensely interested in studying conditions, but took no action. They sought to diagnose the disease before they attempted to apply the remedy. So after several years of careful investigation representatives of the miners gathered in wage conference at Cleveland, Ohio, decided that some method of regulation must necessarily be permitted or otherwise the bituminous coal industry in its present submissive state to "fake regulation" would bankrupt the independents who chanced their capital, retard development and bring to the mine worker enforced idleness and uncertainties of employment. The miners went still further in considering the matter; they instructed their international executive board to co-operate, using all honorable means, with the coal operators in effecting a readjustment by law, such as would restore the stability of the bituminous industry.

The international executive board, meeting at Indianapolis, has just authorized President White, Vice-President Hays and Secretary Green, as a committee to meet the representatives of the coal operators and outline some plan whereby the industry can shake for all time to come the "cut-throat methods" that have prevailed during the past 15 years. The operators, representing as they do the worst organized of American industries, will within the next week select a like committee to meet the representatives of the miners to formulate plans to secure the long-sought relief.

Although no intimation has been given of the relief plan, both miners and operators will be prepared to prove to the satisfaction of all "doubters" that interpretations of the Sherman Law have enlarged the waste incident to coal mining in the soft coal regions twofold and the danger to human life to an appalling state.

In many States the bottom seams of high quality coal is being left untouched, to become waste forever simply because prohibition of trade agreements will not permit its being mined at a profit.

Mine inspectors are permitting violations of

safety laws, and the miners are taking the chances incident to such violations, because all realize the present unprofitable state of the industry.

With facts and figures to prove that the Sherman Law does not regulate or restrain the evils which it was designed to correct, so far as the coal industry is concerned, the joint committees hope to convert the next Congress to the necessity of action.

FOOD YOU SHOULD EAT.

What foods and how much does the body need? These are questions, which every man and woman should be able to answer, but very few people can do so. Most men eat when they are hungry and of whatever food and in whatever quantity their fancy or appetite may choose. Or they are compelled by a well-meaning, but misguided, housewife, to successions of pot roast, corned beef and cabbage, meat pie or some other dish. These things may be good in themselves, but the body demands a variety as well as a quantity of food. The following kinds of food will suggest what you should eat:

1. The body needs water every day, in order to keep the digestion, circulation, etc. in order. You will understand this need if you will remember that three out of five parts of the body are water. Almost all foods contain some water; milk and fruit have a large part water. You need six or eight glasses of water every day. If you have milk, skimmed milk or buttermilk to eat, you will not need quite so much water to drink.

2. The body needs mineral substances to supply material for growth of bones in childhood and to help regulate the functions of the body. These minerals are found in milk, the grains of wheat and oats, etc., the yolk of egg, in fruits and vegetables. There are very small quantities in any one of these, so it is well to have as great a variety of these foods as possible.

3. The body needs food to supply material for building the body tissue (muscles, etc.). The flesh of animals, the cheesy part of milk, the white of eggs, parts of peas, beans, wheat, oats and other grains and nuts give us the tissue-building food.

4. The body needs food to furnish heat and energy to move about and do work. Sugar and molasses; the starchy part of flour, cornmeal, rice, oatmeal, potatoes, beets, parsnips and other vegetables and fruits; the fats of milk, meats, seeds (cotton seed, etc.); fruits (olives, olive oil, etc.); and grains give us this energy-food.

5. The body also needs certain things which, strictly speaking, are not foods at all. You should eat certain things not so much for the nourishment they contain but because they have a large amount of waste. Vegetables of certain kinds, particularly the green ones, are largely waste, with the exception of the mineral salts mentioned above, but you need the bulk and the waste these foods supply for the effect on your bowels. If these organs do not have a certain amount of waste or bulk to work upon, they become flabby, and constipation and what people often call "stomach trouble" result. So serious does this situation become in certain people that sometimes doctors prescribe for them biscuits made of such things as seaweed or bran, which have no food value but which are eaten because they furnish bulk for the intestines.

If a man eats large quantities of meat and neglects those foods which furnish heat and energy, or the mineral substances so much needed, his diet is one-sided, and sooner or later he will suffer from a weakened digestion; this may lead to many diseases, among which is tuberculosis. To keep well and strong, and to avoid disease, you must eat a varied and balanced diet.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

Never proclaim yourself a philosopher, nor make much talk among the ignorant about your principles; but show them by actions. Thus, at an entertainment, do not discourse how people ought to eat, but eat as you ought. For remember that thus Socrates also universally avoided all ostentation. And when persons came to him, and desired to be introduced by him to philosophers, he took them and introduced them; so well did he bear being overlooked. So that if ever there should be among the ignorant any discussion of principles, be for the most part silent.—Epictetus.

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JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

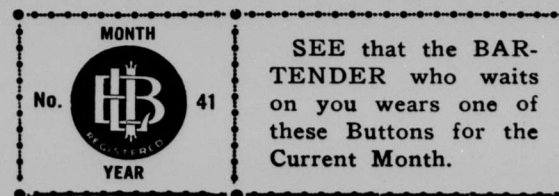
For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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October, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34) Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176) *California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.....	311	Battery
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203	Pillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928	Pillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(80) Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385	California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	440	Sansome
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....	1114	Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial	
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363	Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....	440	Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....	767	Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11) *Call and Post, The.....	New Montg'y and Jessie	
(40) *Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building	
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59	Clay
(25) *Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21) Labor Clarion.....	Sixteenth and Capp	
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....	453	Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573	Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109	New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....	311	Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48	Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....	317	Front
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UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....	32	Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....	919	Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....	826	Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....	327	E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS ORGANIZE. By Frank J. Guscetti.

The first union in this craft on the Pacific Coast, San Francisco Local No. 20, Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, was organized here last Wednesday night. The membership includes clerks residing in the several bay city localities. The Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks was organized at Denver, January 1, 1913, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor May 11, 1914. Twenty-two locals are now organized, extending from San Francisco to Chicago and Jacksonville, Florida, four of the locals having over 100 members each.

The preamble of the organization contains, among others, the following provisions:

The purpose of this organization shall be to promote the welfare of its members and to improve the service in whatsoever manner may be determined upon by the organization from time to time; and in the furtherance of this purpose this organization shall stand pledged to use its offices to secure for its members:

Adequate rates of compensation for the services rendered;

A fair and equitable regulation of the hours of employment;

Safe and sanitary conditions of employment in both railway postoffices and terminal railway postoffices, and particularly the universal use of steel construction for apartment as well as for full railway postoffice cars;

The making of promotions whenever due;

The allowance of annual vacation periods for all;

Retirement with compensation for those grown old or disabled in the service;

The correction of any injustice or abuse, whether resulting from act or omission of the department or its officers, or whether resulting from existing law, from which any member of this organization may suffer a hardship; and

The reinstatement of any member of this organization who may suffer removal from the service, either without just cause or in violation of law.

In furtherance of the purposes outlined above, the members of this organization stand pledged among themselves to hold steadfast to these principles:

That an injury to one is an injury to all;

That the right to organize for mutual protection and advancement is an inalienable one;

That men do not lose their rights as citizens by entering the civil service as employees;

That publicity for the public service is wholesome; and

That the public is entitled to the best efforts of this organization as well as the best efforts of each member thereof to promote the efficiency of the postal service.

The next regular meeting will be held November 1st in San Francisco, hour and place to be fixed later. At this meeting the new constitution and by-laws formulated last Wednesday night will be ratified, and a full set of officers for the local to replace the present temporary officers will be elected to serve until the regular election in February. The San Francisco local was chartered by the national organization some weeks ago, and the charter has already been received and handsomely framed.

What's left undone today, tomorrow will not do. Waste not a day in vain digression;

With resolute, courageous trust
Seize every possible impression,
And make it firmly your possession,

You'll then work on, because you must.

—Goethe.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesdays.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesday, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammernmen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Masen.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

NO FACTORY INSPECTOR FOR GEORGIA.

There will be no adequate enforcement of the Georgia child labor law for at least another year. The governor has just called the legislature in extraordinary session but there is no mention of the bill to provide a factory inspector among the six subjects for legislative action. At present the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor is charged with the enforcement of the child labor law in addition to the "collection, collation and dissemination of information and statistics concerning labor in its relation to capital; location, capacity and output of mills and factories; quantity of raw material used by them annually; location and horsepower of valuable water powers," etc., for which work he is provided with two office assistants.

The bill providing for an assistant factory inspector to enforce the child labor law was favorably reported by both House and Senate committees at the last session and the governor was urged by the Department of Labor, the labor unions and other friends of child labor reform to include it in the program for the extraordinary session.

"This is one of the occasions when we realize more strongly than ever that a Federal child labor law is the most important goal in the campaign against child labor," said Dr. A. J. McKelway, the National Child Labor Committee's secretary for the southern States who has just returned from Atlanta. "For years we have fought to improve the child labor law in Georgia and last year we did succeed in raising the age limit from 12 to 14, with the exemption for poverty raised from 10 to 12 years. But now the State refuses to provide for the enforcement even of that mild law. If we had a Federal law we would not have to wait for the Georgia legislature to take action. The law could be enforced by Federal inspectors."

GIRLS IMPROVE CONDITIONS.

In Chicago, because of discrimination against the Union, seventy girls employed by the Steinberg & Sopkin Company struck. The firm then agreed to give preference to members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to reduce hours from 55½ to 50 per week and to grant a 10 per cent wage increase to girls receiving less than \$8.50 per week. The firm also agreed to accept the principle of arbitration in the event of future disputes.

DEMAND INCREASED WAGES.

At Seymour, Conn., six hundred employees of the Seymour Manufacturing Company have struck for a 55-hour week and 10 per cent increase in wages, computed on the basis of the present 60-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. The company was willing to concede all that was asked for except computing the increase on a basis of 60 hours, offering an increase on the 55-hour basis. This the men refused. This action was the result of a strike of 50 men on the night shift who secured a temporary agreement and wage increase. The men are not organized. Some two weeks ago the machinists struck, secured their demands and returned to work. The company makes brass disks which are used in the construction of shells.

OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION.

Unanimous opposition to conscription was the decision of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The convention called on Dominion workers to give aid to the cause of the British empire in the present war, but the theory of conscription was assailed by speakers who declared this denial of constitutional freedom and opposition to the interests of labor must be opposed.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

UNION SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



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Open
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Evenings

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Machinists No. 68 will give a grand ball in the auditorium of the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, October 16th. Arrangements are now completed, and a jolly good time is assured to all those able to attend.

The Bakers' Union will give its annual ball in the Labor Temple auditorium, Saturday evening, October 9th.

Waiters' Union No. 30 will give a smoker and dance in the headquarters of the union on Tuesday evening, October 12th.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union entertained the officers and delegates of the teamsters' convention last Wednesday evening at a banquet and smoker.

The Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union has donated \$25 to the Wireless Operators' Union, on strike against the Marconi Company. Secretary Patrick Flynn of the Firemen has made a report showing that the union in the last quarter paid \$351 in hospital benefits, \$324 in funeral benefits and \$816 in sick benefits.

The Iron Trades Council has elected R. W. Burton as a delegate to the convention of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, which meets here in November.

Andrew J. Gallagher was nominated by the San Francisco Labor Council as its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets here in November. The nominations will be re-opened tonight and the election will take place at the following meeting.

A request from the Iron Trades Council to the Labor Council for approval of a resolution opposing the repeal of the law prohibiting foreign vessels from entering the coastwise trade was referred to the law and legislative committee last Friday night.

The sixty odd musicians chosen to compose the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra this year, met Monday and presented to the San Francisco Musical Association a demand for a minimum wage of \$35 a week, this sum to be the bottom price to be paid to any member of the orchestra.

No action has been taken on the demand, and it is now up to the music committee of the association to determine whether the budget of expenses for the coming season will allow for the increase.

Read the Samuels advertisement on this page. It may interest you, as it presents a novel plan.

Unique in every detail and marked by more than a dozen distinctive features that will give it a place among the foremost of the brilliant social events held in San Francisco this year, the big indoor masked fete to be held by the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association in the Civic Auditorium on October 23rd promises to set a new mark for attendance in the big hall. The fete promises to add distinctly to San Francisco's reputation as the city that "knows how." There will be delight and entertainment for all and unusual opportunities to carry off handsome and valuable prizes. A big bal-masque will bring the evening of revelry to an end. The entire proceeds will go to the sickness and death fund of the association. Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the association are aiding in the plans for the event and a special committee of fifty members of the association, headed by J. Whelan, has been appointed by President James Mulhern to complete final details. Following is the committee: J. J. Lane, George Krausgrill, John J. Shea, H. Schatzle, Thomas McIntyre, George N. Ahrens, Courtland Walker, Herbert Thal, Jake Meier, William Capel, William Dunbar, Louis Liebricht, Dan Lynch, Clinton Roos, Joseph McGill, Matt C. Lorigan, Conrad Treiber, James H. Fraer, James Burke, Charles Bevan, John Borgan, A. C. Leider, A. F. Wilburt, D. Sullivan, William Barry, Merrill Andruss, E. Morck, T. L. Carlen, T. L. McKeever, Ike Springer, George Spiller, J. C. Murphy, Frank Tyrrell, R. S. Logan, John J. O'Connor, H. J. Rich, Charles Dudley, Fred Fahrenholz, J. J. Morgan, A. H. Ramm, Louis Levin, William Esterling, J. J. Larkey, Charles Giller, H. Brownrigg, William Hanekamp, Chas. Shoenlight.

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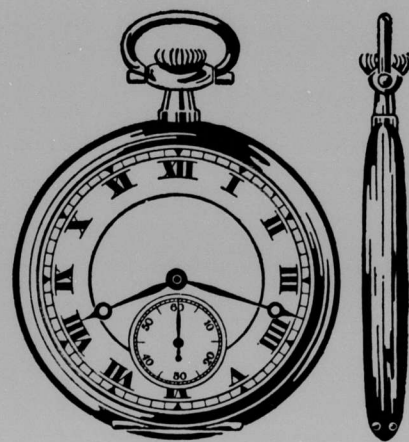
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OFFERS A LIMITED NUMBER OF
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the "Movie" Plan

10c- (The object of this plan is to "MOVE" you to spend part of your "MOVIE" money for a timepiece.) -10c

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Gentlemen's thin model, 12 size, or medium, 16 size, 17 JEWELS, patent regulator, steel escape wheel, most modern 4-bridge model, and positively guaranteed from a timekeeping point of view to equal all railroad watch tests, AND YET A GENTLEMAN'S MODEL in every sense.

A dust-proof screw case, plain for monogram or handsomely hand engraved.

Guaranteed for 20 Years

And a Gold Filled Chain or Fob Thrown in for Good Measure.

Never mind what the regular price is—we'll sell it to you at the unusually low price of

\$22.50 and on this easy payment plan.

10c DOWN and a Dime added each week.

\$0.20 the 2d Week	\$ 1.30 the 13th Week
.30 the 3d Week	1.40 the 14th Week
.40 the 4th Week	1.50 the 15th Week
.50 the 5th Week	1.60 the 16th Week
.60 the 6th Week	1.70 the 17th Week
.70 the 7th Week	1.80 the 18th Week
.80 the 8th Week	1.80 the 19th Week
.90 the 9th Week	1.80 the 20th Week
1.00 the 10th Week	1.80 the 21st Week
1.10 the 11th Week	
1.20 the 12th Week	\$22.50 TOTAL

PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE OFTEN IF DESIRED

Our "MOVIE" Plan is the
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